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COLOMBIA.

*Sanitary report from Guayaquil.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, D. C., March 21, 1899.

SIR: By direction of the Secretary of State, I have the honor to quote for the information of the Supervising Surgeon-General, Marine-Hospital Service, the following paragraph from a dispatch of the 2d instant from our consul general at Guayaquil, relative to the sanitary condition of his consular district:

"The health of Guayaquil is, I am sorry to say, extremely bad. Yellow fever, happily, has not appeared, but paludic fevers have been very fatal and dysentery is epidemic carrying off scores of the poorer classes. The mortality for the past month has been at the rate of over 9 per cent per annum, say 96 to the 1,000. I attribute the sickness almost altogether to lack of sanitation."

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,  
THOS. W. CRIDLER,  
*Third Assistant Secretary.*

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

CUBA.

*Report on the village and harbor of Daiquiri, Cuba, and arrangements for a quarantine.*

MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE,  
OFFICE OF MEDICAL OFFICER IN COMMAND,  
Santiago de Cuba, March 14, 1899.

SIR: Daiquiri is an open harbor, 18 miles to the east of the mouth of the Bay of Santiago. It is a port of entry. The industry consists solely of the iron ore of the Spanish-American Ore Company.

The total population of the place is about 1,000, divided in 2 villages. One, Vincent, is the mining camp, contains about 700; the other, La Playa, is a little village of a few hundred workmen near the pier. The population consists mostly of Spanish miners and Cuban laborers. There are about 25 or 30 American mechanics, engaged mostly in rebuilding the houses burnt by our army last summer.

The 2 villages receive their water supply from the Magdalena River, some 6 miles distant.

The health of the population at Daiquiri does not differ materially from that of the other Cuban seaports. Malarial fevers and yellow fever exist in season. Yellow fever was epidemic among the Spanish soldiers quartered there a few years ago. Last week an American workman named Roberts came to Santiago from Daiquiri, was taken sick and sent to the yellow-fever hospital. It is believed he brought the disease along with him.

SHIPPING.

The shipping at Daiquiri consists solely of the exportation of iron ore to Philadelphia and Baltimore. Sailing vessels arrive occasionally with coal and building material. There are about 4 or 5 steamers a month. The crew is not allowed ashore according to the terms of the ship's

charter; moreover, the pier being in an open and exposed position, the vessel must be ready at a moment's notice to cast off.

Dr. Juan J. de Jongh is the resident physician at the mines for the company, and his appointment as sanitary inspector, Marine-Hospital Service, has been recommended. The doctor has been furnished with the necessary blanks, and instructed as to his duties and responsibilities. Any vessel needing disinfection will be sent to Santiago de Cuba for treatment. Dr. Jongh will report weekly to this office, and matters of importance and interest will be forwarded to the Bureau.

Respectfully, yours,

M. J. ROSENAU,  
*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

*Case of yellow fever at Matanzas.*

MATANZAS, CUBA, *March 16, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to state that Chief Surgeon Wilcox, United States Volunteers, reports a case of yellow fever in the Second Cavalry. The patient is under treatment at the military hospital.

Very respectfully,

G. M. GUITERAS,  
*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,  
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

*Sanitary reports from Santiago.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *March 12, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that the public health of Santiago de Cuba continues to be good. During the week ended March 11 there was a total of 22 deaths in the civil population. The principal causes of death were: Malarial fever, 5; enterocolitis, 5; tuberculosis, 4; pneumonia, 2.

A case of smallpox was discovered in a little girl, native, in the lower part of the town. Proper precautions were at once taken to prevent a spread of the disease.

The average temperature for the month of February was 76° F., maximum, 87°; minimum, 62°. The humidity averaged 75.6°, and 0.9 inches of rain fell.

The dryness and lack of extreme heat are particularly favorable to the health of the city.

During the same week 28 vessels were inspected; of these, 20 were inspected upon arrival and 8 prior to departure.

The American schooner *L. F. Whitmore*, Captain Burach, sailed March 9 for Pascagoula, Miss., without a bill of health and without inspection. No reason for this action, excepting negligence or ignorance of the law, can be discovered.

Respectfully, yours,

M. J. ROSENAU,  
*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,  
*U. S. Marine Hospital Service.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *March 18, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that the public health of Santiago continues about the same. During the week ended March 18 there was a total of 31 deaths in the civil population. The principal causes